UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
M.SC. PSYCHOLOGY

Entrance Examination – 2017

INSTRUCTIONS

You have to answer 40 questions within 1¼ hour. Read the questions carefully and select the correct answer from the option a, b, c, or d and mark it in the separate answer sheet provided. Each question carries **one** mark. After the exam you will have to return the question booklet as well as the answer sheet to the invigilator.

QUESTIONS

Max. Time : 1 ¼ Hr. **Max. Mark :40**

1. Head to tail development is also called_____ development.
   a. Proximodistal
   b. Cephalocaudal
   c. Sensory motor
   d. Heteronymous

2. What is the first step systematic problem solving?
   a. Brainstorming
   b. Defining the problem
   c. Trying out new strategies
   d. Assessing strategies

3. Deliberately putting something unpleasant out of your mind is termed as _____ defense mechanism.
   a. Suppression
   b. Repression
   c. Projection
   d. Sublimation

4. People who tend to prefer to use dispositional attribution to situational ones in explaining the behaviour of others, ignoring the power the situation can have to influence action, often make a(n) _____.
   a. Actor observer effect
   b. Cognitive dissonance
   c. Self serving bias
   d. Fundamental attribution error

5. Boys who see that their sisters do not have penises and who fear that they did have one once but that it was cut off, are likely to develop _____ according to Freud.
   a. Penis envy
   b. Electra complex
   c. Castration anxiety
   d. None of the above

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

6. Humans get the most REM sleep relative to the rest of their sleep time during which stage of the life span?
   a. Early adulthood
   b. Late adulthood
   c. Infancy
   d. Adolescence

7. _____ believed that all behaviours and experiences, including intense emotional reactions were learned.
   a. Watson
   b. Pavlov
   c. Skinner
   d. Bandura

8. Answering this question requires you to use _____
   a. Recall
   b. Recognition
   c. Trial and error
   d. extinction

9. _____ involves first making a small or reasonable request followed by a larger one.
   a. Foot in the door technique
   b. That's not all technique
   c. Bait and switch technique
   d. Door in the face technique

10. _____ is the process of organizing, integrating, and interpreting sensory stimuli.
   a. Attention
   b. Sensation
   c. Perception
   d. Consciousness

11. Who developed the hierarchy of needs to explain behaviour?
   a. Maslow
   b. Murray
   c. Freud
   d. McClelland

12. _____ are social prototypes made of a set of related belief's about members of social groups.
   a. Discrimination
   b. Prejudice
   c. Social influence
   d. stereotype

13. The three phases of general adaptation syndrome are.
   a. Preparation, alarm reaction, incubation
   b. Alarm reaction, incubation, resistance
   c. Alarm reaction, resistance, exhaustion
   d. Incubation, resistance, exhaustion

14. The smallest meaningful unit of language is called a _____ .
    a. Syntax
    b. Morphemes
    c. Phoneme
    d. semantics

15. The corpus callosum, the thalamus, and the hypothalamus are all _____ .
    a. Subcortical areas
    b. Cortical areas
    c. Brain stem areas
    d. Spinal cord areas

16. _____ was a historical term for anxiety
    a. Psychosis
    b. Neurosis
    c. Insanity
    d. Hysteria

17. In the statement, "This cause that", this is the _____
    a. Construct
    b. Concept
    c. Independent variable
    d. Dependent variable

18. _____ is the state of being aware and responsive to stimuli in the external and internal environment.
    a. Consciousness
    b. Attitude
    c. Awareness
    d. Alertness

19. People may be considered abnormal if their _____ interfere with their ability to function.
    a. Perception
    b. Thoughts
    c. Emotions
    d. Behaviours

20. If you are accidently hit on the head and you see flashes of light, most likely the blow activated cells in the _____
    a. Parietal lobe
    b. Occipital lobe
    c. Temporal lobe
    d. Frontal lobe

21. The first psychology laboratory was established by _____
    a. Sigmund Freud
    b. John B Watson
    c. William James
    d. Wilhelm Wundt

22. The _____ processes and integrates stimuli from all of our senses except smell.
    a. Hypothalamus
    b. Thalamus
    c. Reticular formation
    d. Amygdala

23. Which of the following is not an example of projective test.
    a. Rorscharch test
    b. Draw a Man test
    c. TAT
    d. MMPI

24. The average age of 10 students in a class is 17years. If one of them who is 26 years old leaves the school, the average age will be:
    a. 15 years
    b. 16 years
    c. 17 years
    d. 18 years

25. The parasympathetic system is dominant when a person is _____ .
    a. Relaxed
    b. Stressed
    c. Frightened
    d. depressed

26. Hunger is least likely to be motivated by _____ .
    a. The hypothalamus
    b. Stomach contractions
    c. Glucose uptake
    d. conditioning

27. _____ is (are) an example of an educated guess that generally leads to a solution.
    a. Means end analysis
    b. Algorithms
    c. Mnemonics
    d. None of the above

28. Cumulative frequency curve is also known as :
    a. Histogram
    b. Frequency polygon
    c. Ogive
    d. None of the above

29. In Erikson's final stage of psychosocial development, adults may _____ .
    a. Review their accomplishments
    b. Become despondent
    c. Regret lost opportunities
    d. Any of these options

30. According to Freudian theory, the _____ is the part of the psyche that provides instinctual motivation for behaviour.
    a. Id
    b. Ego
    c. Superego
    d. Ego-ideal

31. A major criticism of humanistic psychology I that most of its concepts and assumptions _____ .
    a. Are not valid
    b. Are not reliable
    c. Cannot be tested empirically
    d. Lack a theoretical foundation

32. This is not studied by social psychologists
    a. How others influence an individual's thoughts
    b. How groups interact with other groups
    c. How a person's feelings are affected by others
    d. How an individual acts in the presence of others.

33. Asch is best known for his study on _____ .
    a. Obedience
    b. Compliance
    c. Persuasion
    d. Conformity

34. When an observer moves, near objects seem to pass quickly, intermediate objects seem to pass rather slowly, and far objects seem to stand almost still. The name of this monocular cue is _____ .
    a. Motion parallax
    b. Linear perspective
    c. Relative size
    d. assimilation

35. Repetitive, ritualistic behaviours such as hand washing, counting, or putting things in order that are associated with an anxiety state are called _____ .
    a. Phobias
    b. GAD
    c. Obsessions
    d. Compulsions

36. Male chromosomes are _____ and female chromosomes are _____ .
    a. XX;XY
    b. XX;XX
    c. XY;XX
    d. XY;XY

37. The response that are learned through classical conditioning are _____
    a. Involuntary
    b. Voluntary
    c. Permanent
    d. Temporary

38. A _____ is the most appropriate research method for studying age – changes across the life span.
    a. Cross sectional study
    b. Longitudinal study
    c. Case study
    d. Naturalistic observation

39. A little girl sees her classmate receive a gold star for cleaning up her work area. She imitates this behaviour by cleaning up her own desk. This is an example of _____
    a. Classical conditioning
    b. Operant conditioning
    c. Respondent conditioning
    d. Vicarious conditioning

40. Karl lashley searched for the _____ but never found it.
    a. Engram
    b. Hippocampus
    c. Amygdale
    d. None of the above.

****